THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.]

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Evening Edition

Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1870.

☞ For Correct Market Reports, see Fourth Page.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The head notes of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, for the last term, are now ready, in pamphlet form, at this office. Price, one dollar.

Passage of the Akerman No-Election Bill.

The Akerman no-Election bill passed the House this morning by a vote of yeas 61, nays 57.

Democratic Absentees.

The following Democrats were absent from their places in the House to-day:

Bennett.
Fowler.
Humber.
Lastinger.
McDougald.
Reddish.
Seale.
Tate.
Vinson.

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS!

Radical Election Documents.

We clip the following paragraph from the Carolina Spartan, published in the beautiful little village of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Our people in Georgia will see what is in store for them if the militia bill passes:

The Winchester Rifles, ten boxes of them, and seven boxes of ammunition, arrived at the depot on Saturday last.

These are to be distributed among Scott's colored militia.

A company of white men was organized at this place some months ago, and tendered to the Governor. They have not been received.

A colored company, we are informed, has been received.

We would advise the white company to keep up their organization.

They should not drill in violation of Scott's proclamation—they need no drilling. Scott may not give them Winchester Rifles, but they all have *guns*. Heaven forefend the necessity for using them!

Winchester rifles in Carolina are the election weapons of the Radical party. In Georgia we are to have the same thing if it can be engineered through the Assembly.

Already the militia bill has been called up several times and laid on the table. The unguarded moment is eagerly watched for. The opportune absence of Democrats will be swiftly taken advantage of.

Winchester rifles and Akerman's election bill will wind up the cause of Georgia.

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS.

Railroads at Vendue.

The State of Tennessee is to have a grand vendue of railroads on the third day of November, 1870, at her capital. This sale is in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, and is to be under the supervision of the Governor, Comptroller General and Secretary of State of Tennessee, and three commissioners, who were chosen by the Legislature. The roads are to be sold for Tennessee State bonds. The following is the list of roads advertised, to-wit: The Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Road; Southwestern, Edgefield and Kentucky; Knoxville and Kentucky; Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville; McMinnville and Manchester; Nashville and Northwestern; Rogersville and Jeffersonville; Winchester and Alabama; Knoxville and Charleston; Evansville, Henderson and Nashville; East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and the Mineral Hone Railroads. Here is a list of some shorter railroads, some of which are complete lines, which have been constructed under the State aid given under what was known as the Tennessee Omnibus Railroad Bill. All of these roads have failed to pay the interest on the bonds which the State loaned to them, and the State now takes possession of them, and offers them for sale to redeem her credit. We believe that, by the Tennessee laws, the loan of the credit of the State was restricted to an amount equal to the purchase of the iron rails, it being the theory of the law-givers at that day that the State Government would be secure in loaning its credit where private capital was equal to the cost of grading and superstructure, and this vendue is the grand climax of *indiscriminate* State aid in Tennessee.

During the current session of the reconstructed Republican Legislature of our State, acts of incorporation have been passed to about thirty different railroad companies, to all of whom, without a single exception, we believe, to the endorsement of the State in the amount of twelve thousand dollars per mile. In one instance, at least, the Brunswick and Albany, the aid granted amounts to twenty thousand dollars per mile. We have, as yet, no official figures to guide computation, but the sum of the State's endorsements cannot be far from *eighty* millions of dollars, or about the fourth of the taxable property of the State. We are not enemies to a judicious loan of the credit of property of the State to solvent companies of our own citizens to promote the development of the resources of the State, but with the light before us, we ask, should these numberless bills granting State aid receive the official sanction of the Executive, when will Georgia hold her vendue?—*Augusta Chronicle.*

☞ At Ravena, in Ohio, a most astounding marriage ceremony was performed the other day, one party to which, although his name was only Walter Pierce, must have been a Mede, while the woman, whose maiden name is not given, must have been a Persian. The man seems to be embodied state, society and religion, for in the paper drawn up by him he agreed to accord to the woman "equal rights socially, religiously and politically," with himself. In return the lady said: "I take Walter Pierce, who (sic) I now hold by the hand, and who (sic) I unalienably, religiously, and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree not to spurn over or rudely slight in any particular." Then they both said: "By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married." And then the mayor declared them married. The schoolmaster and the lawyer are evidently abroad in that section of the country where Ike Ravena.

☞ Admiral Foster has written a letter to Secretary Robeson asking to be relieved of further duty at the Navy Department, on account of ill health.

The grand jury of Barlow county present the jail as entirely unfit for the purpose for which it was intended, and a disgrace to the county.

EUGENIE.

The Romantic Story of the French Queen's Exile—Her Desertion,—Flight and Fate.

Correspondence of the New York World.]

The Empress took no rest whatever on the Saturday night, though she sought no counsel with any of her Ministers. On the Sunday the fatal news communicated to the Chamber over night was published throughout all Paris, and long before noon the Place de la Concorde was filled with a crowd whose furious shouts could be distinctly heard in the palace in which the unfortunate lady sat almost alone. It is difficult to find words of reprobation adequate to the infamous conduct of the personal attendants of the Regent. For the most part they did not await even the dawning of the day of trial for the Empress they were bound to serve and the woman they had professed to venerate and to love. The "gentleman" who had taken the Empress' ring to Count Palikao did not return, and though his fellows had the grace to wait until they were dismissed for the night, not one was found in attendance in the morning, and with the exception of Madame Le Breton—the wife of the General of that name—and two other ladies whose names I have not been able to ascertain, the Empress was abandoned by all in this most trying hour.

The unhappy lady, from the testimony of Madame Le Breton, seems to have fallen into a kind of stupor, from which both the shouts of the mob, growing more and more threatening every instant, and the prayers and entreaties of the ladies in attendance, were powerless to rouse her. At this most critical juncture, M. de Lesseps, a long-tried and faithful friend of the Empress, arrived unannounced in her apartments. His passage from the Rue de Rivoli to the room in which the Empress sat had not been impeded by a single person! He had, of course, passed the sentry in the courtyard without being challenged: but of the innumerable chamberlains, ushers, rods, sticks and "stones" in waiting, whose duty it was to bar the approach of a private person to the presence of royalty, not one remained in the ante-chambers or the corridors of that splendid palace in which they had fattened and grown old on the Imperial bounty. The worst remains to be told: A few lacqueys were indeed flitting about the Regent's apartments, but they were on precisely the same purposes as the midnight thief in a house—to lay hand on every valuable which they could carry off without prospect of detection.

M. de Lesseps had scarcely exchanged a hurried greeting with her Majesty, when a loud shout announced that the mob had made their way into the private gardens of the palace. This, coupled with the urgent exhortations of M. de Lesseps, had the effect of partially rousing the Empress to a sense of her position; but she still seemed to cling to the idea that salvation for the dynasty as well as for the nation lay in the deliberations of the Assembly, and, pointing in the direction of the Corps Legislatif, she requested that the Ministers might at once be informed of the indignities to which she was exposed. The embarrassment and anguish of those who surrounded her at this moment, I am assured, was fearful.

"I have come," said M. de Lesseps, "not to risk your Majesty's safety by an appeal to men who can not provide for their own, but to ask you to confide in me."

"But the Assembly?" said one of the ladies who seemed to share the Empress' delusion.

"The Assembly, Madame," replied M. de Lesseps, not without a touch of that irony which never quite abandons a Frenchman in even the most trying circumstances, "is at this moment the nation. The rabble of Paris by one successful rush have elected themselves to the Chamber, and they are now probably voting the new constitution by acclamation de pied from the benches of the right."

The Empress rose, motioned to one of the ladies for her bonnet and gloves, and for a short walking jacket which were held in readiness for her, and turning to M. de Lesseps with a mournful shade on her features, she said quietly, "Which way?"

M. de Lesseps walked out of the apartments with a hasty step, followed by the Empress and the three ladies, and traversing the large hall in which the ceremony of opening the Legislature has hitherto been performed, he made his way to the famous long gallery of the Louvre, which runs parallel with the river side of the building, and turned the handle of a door at the further end (communicating with a staircase and the street) only to find it locked!

It was a fearfully anxious moment. The very custodians of the Louvre had deserted their post, and there was no messenger within hail. The shouts grew louder and louder as the crowd approached the palace. It seemed madness to attempt to return.

The Empress still maintained an attitude of passive courage. I am told that she did not betray the slightest sign of agitation until she pointed, with a hasty gesture, at one of the younger ladies who, from the deadly paleness that overspread her features, seemed to be about to faint, though happily the fugitives were spared this threatened embarrassment.

For a few seconds, which must have seemed an eternity to the unhappy ladies, M. de Lesseps remained perfectly still and silent, as debating within himself what course to adopt. The Empress meanwhile sank on one of the fauteuils opposite to Reuben's grand series of the "Arrival of Mary de Medicis."

"There is but one thing to do," said M. de Lesseps, suddenly breaking silence. "I will step out upon the terrace and address the crowd, while your Majesty and the ladies—" But where is Madame le Breton?"

Madame le Breton had hastily left the long gallery at the moment when the progress of the fugitives was arrested by the door. The question had hardly left the lips of their conductor when she appeared at the other end of the gallery, holding the key in her hand.

She had remembered that the door was always locked on the side nearest to the Tuileries, and she had rapidly descended the small private staircase leading from the inner safe, and had herself taken the key from the labeled hook in the porter's lodge.

The fugitives gained the other staircase and the street. M. de Lesseps preceded them and called two cabs. By this time, to judge from the accounts already published, the mob must have been in the apartments which the Empress had just quitted.

Not a soul passed as the ladies in attendance were entering their coach. The Empress was not so fortunate. The coach door was closed on her and the window was about to be drawn up when a gamin—that "terrible infant" of Paris—who was making the best of his way along the gutter to the Place de la Concorde, stopped suddenly, and scouring the occupants of the coach with an impertinent stare, exclaimed, "voil a Madame Bonaparte." But before he had time to give fuller expression to his astonishment the coach had rolled away.

The incident, I perceive, has already found its way into the papers, and the *gamin* has been credited with the most respectful exclamation, "voila l'Imperatrice." The version I furnish you, however, rests on the very best authority, and it is only necessary to remember, if collateral evidence be needed, that the extreme Reds, among which party, doubtless, the gamin's acquaintances principally lay, have never given either Napoleon or his wife the imperial title.

The Empress reached the house in the Boulevard Malesherbes in safety and without attracting any further attention.

Meanwhile the Empress was a prey to the keenest anxiety about the Prince Imperial, who had left the country some few days before.

This understandably as to his movements contributed to her anxiety to accelerate her departure, but notwithstanding the many pressing reasons for speed, there were doubtless equally pressing for delay. The object chiefly was to find a safe harbor in which might safely be trusted to preserve the secret of the imperial incognita, for it was thought hopeless to expect that the fact of there being such a secret could be effectually preserved from all on board. Fatigued with a search which threatened to become altogether hopeless, M. de Lesseps, on the evening of Monday, entered a small local yachting club at Deauville to look over the papers before presenting himself at the hotel where the Imperial fugitive was in hiding, when he was greeted by a gentleman whom he at once recognized. It was Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, a young Crimean hero, who had enjoyed the friendship of M. de Lesseps for many years.

Sir John at once, according to his own statement, divined that something unusual was in the wind, from the presence of M. de Lesseps at such a season, in such a place. His own presence was accounted for by the fact that he was awaiting the arrival of Lady Burgoyne from Switzerland, and his yacht, as he explained to M. de Lesseps, was under orders to sail on the Wednesday for England.

M. de Lesseps knew his man, and knew that frankness was the surest way to gain the object which presented itself, with lightning quickness, to his mind. Sir John had barely finished informing him of these particulars when, laying his hand upon the Englishman's arm, the engineer said:

"Sir John, will you do me the greatest service I ever demanded of any human being?"

"Name it," said the gallant soldier.

"Will you find me three places on your yacht for the passage to England on Wednesday?"

"Is that all?" said Sir John, laughing; "the places will be ready for you."

There was again a momentary pause, during which M. de Lesseps fixedly regarded the young man.

"Do you know?" he asked rapidly, as if ashamed of the doubts which had prompted his scrutiny—"do you know whom you will carry with you as my companion de voyage?"

Sir John smiled and shook his head.

"Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French," said M. de Lesseps quietly.

The two men rose and clasped hands. No word was spoken, but they understood one another. M. de Lesseps was affected to tears, and Sir John was scarcely less moved.

It is sufficient to say that on the Tuesday evening the Empress, with Madame Le Breton, proceeded on board the yacht without any one being in the secret but the owners of the little vessel.

A novel incident had nearly compromised her safety even at this juncture. Sir John had spoken to the mate about his intention to bring two English ladies on board for the voyage across. Madame Le Breton had scarcely reached the deck when the man, touching his cap, asked her some question relative to the accommodation in her rather rapidly extemporized berth, to which she was, of course, utterly unable to reply. The Empress, however, who speaks English perfectly, came to her relief, and, by Madame Le Breton's wish, apologized to the man for the ignorance of her "French waiting maid."

Early in the morning the French pilot came on board, and while the fugitives were still sleeping below, with the exception of M. de Lesseps, who remained on deck during the whole of the voyage, the English yacht Gazelle of France and her fortunes, sailed out of the harbor of Deauville and made straight for Ryde.

This short sleep was, I am assured, the only one which the Empress had enjoyed since the preceding Friday night. She had found it impossible to close her eyes while she remained on the soil of France, and her sleep, according to Madame Le Breton's account, was fitful and disturbed while she remained on the yacht.

Early on Thursday morning the little vessel cut into Ryde, and the Empress, taking a most affectionate leave of her generous hosts, made her way to the York Hotel, where she partook of breakfast. She then crossed by the ordinary steamer to Portsmouth, where she immediately took train for Hastings, arriving there at about 9 on Thursday night.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

Senate called to order by President Conley.

Prayer by Wesley Prettyman.

Campbell (colored) offered a resolution that the Senate take into consideration the recommendations of the Governor in his veto of the Savannah bill.

Mr. Hungerford moved to table the resolution. Lost.

Messrs. Burns and Wellborn opposed the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary to issue a certificate of pay to the additional clerks, dating from the first day of the session, July 6th, 1870, which would embrace the time said clerks were waiting for employment.

Mr. Burns opposed paying clerks for services never rendered.

Mr. Bruton offered a substitute that the Secretary be required to state the number of clerks actually employed, and whether the business could not have been done with less clerical force.

On motion, Mr. Jones' resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion the joint resolution to pay to the heirs of Joseph Adkins, deceased, his per diem and mileage for the present session, was taken up.

Mr. Candler opposed the resolution on the ground that Mr. Adkins died before the convening of the Legislature, and he could not be paid for services never rendered.

Mr. Nunnally said that they could not be legislated to the family of the deceased, constitutionally. He was willing to vote a donation.

Mr. Wooten delined the section of the Code relating to this point, explaining that such per diem and mileage could not be paid according to the Code.

Mr. Dunning advocated the passage of the resolution, and moved to refer to a joint committee.

The motion to refer prevailed by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Dunning, Harris, Henry, Henderson, Hungerford, Jones, Merrell, Richardson, Sherman, Smith (7th), Smith (30th), Speer, Traywick, Wallace, Welch—17.

Nays—Messrs. Brock, Burns, Candler, Fain, Hicks, Holcombe, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Stringer, Wellborn, Wooten—14.

The President appointed the following as the committee:

Messrs. Dunning, Welch and Merrell.

Resolution to authorize the Treasurer to pay to the widow of P. H. Chambers, Representative, deceased, the per diem and mileage due him.

Mr. Burns moved to refer to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

The motion to concur in the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Dunning, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Hungerford, Jones, Merrill, Richardson, Sherman, Smith, (7th), Smith, (30th) Speer, Traywick, Wallace, Welch—18.

Nays—Brock, Burns, Candler, Fain, Hicks, Holcombe, Jordan, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Stringer, Wellborn, Wooten—12.

Mr. Brock gave notice of a motion to reconsider to-morrow.

The motion to transmit the resolution to the House was lost.

A message was received from Governor Bullock, vetoing the Savannah, Skidaway and Seaboard Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the message was tabled for the present.

Mr. Hall moved to take up the House resolution to adjourn sine die, on the first of October.

Mr. Harris opposed taking up the resolution.

The Senate refused to take it up by the following vote:

Yeas—Brock, Burns, Candler, Corbitt, Fain, Hicks, Holcombe, Jordan, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Richardson, Smith, (7th) Stringer, Traywick, Wellborn, Wooten—16.

Nays—Colman, Crayton, Dickey, Dunning, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Hungerford, Hall, Jones, Merrell, Sherman, Smith, (30th) Speer, Wallace, Welch—13.

Mr. Speer offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Many Republican Senators, judging from their course by being frequently absent from their seats, are unwilling to stand by the record of the session; and whereas, the impression is that they must have more regard to their private business than they have for the interests of their constituents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said Republican Senators be granted indefinite leave of absence, without any per diem.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Wellborn offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 6th of October.

Mr. Harris moved to table the motion.

Mr. Nunnally wanted the Republicans to name some day they were willing to adjourn.

The motion to table prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Bowers, Bradley, Bruton, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Dunning, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Sherman, Smith (7th), Speer, Wallace, Welch—20.

Nays—Brock, Burns, Candler, Fain, Hicks, Holcombe, Jordan, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Richardson, Stringer, Traywick, Wellborn, Wooten—14.

Mr. Speer moved to take up the bill to protect the credit of the State. Lost.

Mr. Speer moved to take up the bill amending the charter of the city of Macon, which motion prevailed.

The bill was read, when

Mr. Speer called the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Nunnally objected to this hurried putting through of a measure, when fifteen hundred of the voters of Macon protest against its passage.

The yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result:

Yeas: Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Bruton, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Crayton, Dickey, Dunning, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Hungerford, Jones, Matthews, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith (36th), Speer, Wallace, Welch—24.

Nays: Burns, Candler, Fain, Holcombe, Nesbitt, Nunnally, Stringer, Wellborn, Wooten—9.

Mr. Speer moved to transmit to the House. Two-thirds not voting in favor, the motion to transmit did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the bill authorizing the City Council of Atlanta to establish a system of public schools was taken up, read, and passed.

The bill to protect the credit of the State to provide for the payment of the balance of the convention tax was read and passed.

The bill to protect the credit of the State in regard to its guarantees on railroads bonds was read.

Mr. Bruton moved to make it the special order for Monday next, and have fifty copies printed for the use of the Senate. Motion to refer lost.

Mr. Merrill offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill apply to bonds issued hereafter for railroads as well as those previously issued. Lost.

The bill was then passed.

The bill to organize a District Court was taken up.

Amendments were offered to the first section exempting certain districts from its operation.

Bradley made a point of order that when a bill is made the special order for a certain day, and the day passes without its being acted on, all motions relative to the bill is discharged with it.

The President ruled the point well taken.

Merrell offered an amendment to the first section after the words "organizing a district court in each Senatorial District," the words "except in such districts as are exempted in subsequent sections."

Mr. Wooten offered an amendment providing that in the districts exempted the judges and solicitors be not appointed by the Governor and confirmed by he Senate, until the voice of the people of these districts can be had upon the matter.

Mr. Wellborn's amendment was adopted by yeas 21, nays 14.

The section as amended was passed.

The following Districts were exempted from the operations of the bill, until the voters of the Districts vote in favor of a court: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Under the rulings of the President, the bill was declared passed.

Senate, amid great confusion, adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

The House met at the appointed hour. Speaker McWhorter in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Brantly.

Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Hall was moved to reconsider a resolution introduced by himself and lost on yesterday in reference to the payment of clerks, and spoke at length in favor of reconsideration, saying that he did not like to take up the time of the House with this matter, but was satisfied that the House did not understand the merits of his resolution when it was voted down on yesterday.

Porter (colored) advocated reconsideration. Said that he had voted wrong yesterday, since which time he had been informed upon it, and hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail, and called the previous question. Yeas and nays called for.

Motion to reconsider prevailed by yeas 50, nays 48.

Message from the Governor received saying that he had approved and signed the following act to wit:

An act to incorporate the Fort Valley and Hawkinsville Railroad Company.

Also, an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Rome to issue bonds and borrow money for the purposes therein specified.

Mr. Duncan moved the adoption of Mr. Bethune's resolution, and called the previous question.

Mr. Duncan moved the adoption of Mr. Bethune's resolution, and called the previous question.

Mr. Tweedy moved to adjourn till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Scott called for the yeas and nays; the call was sustained, and the vote stood yeas 56, nays 67; so the motion to adjourn was lost.

On the motion to take up the bill the vote stood yeas 65, nays 11, so the bill was taken up.

Mr. Shumate made the point of order that as notice had been given that a motion to reconsider the resolution changing the rule of the House would be made to-morrow morning, the resolution is inoperative.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Shumate appealed from the ruling.

Mr. Duncan renewed his resolution to adjourn, and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. O'Neal, of Lowndes said the second motion to adjourn could not be made until the business before the House was disposed of.

The clerk proceeded with the call.

On the motion to adjourn, the yeas were 50, nays 67.

On the appeal from the decision of the Speaker overruling Mr. Shumate's point of order, the vote stood yeas 7, nays 7. The Speaker's ruling was sustained.

Mr. Scott made the point of order, that as there is no quorum voting, the bill could not be taken up.

The Speaker replied that there was a quorum in the House, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll; on calling the roll 101 members answered to their names.

There being a quorum present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Belcher moved that the time be extended until this question was disposed of.

On that motion Mr. Scott called for the yeas and nays.

The vote stood yeas 66—nays 53.

The time was extended.

Mr. Tweedy moved to substitute the Senate bill for the one now before the House, in reference to the election.

The substitute was adopted.

Mr. Turnipseed asked for the reading of the substitute.

The substitute was read.

Mr. Shumate made the point of order that there was not a quorum present, and demanded the call of the roll.

The Speaker ruled that there was a quorum present.

Mr. Scott insisted upon the calling of the roll.

The Speaker ordered the Clerk to call the roll. Eighty-six members answered to their names.

Mr. Bryant offered an amendment to the bill which allows the ordinary to appoint two commissioners and the Governor three.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then put on its passage.

The vote stood yeas 61, nays 57.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Gullatt, of Fulton, paired off with Mr. Carson on this question.

Mr. Tweedy moved that the bill be transmitted to the Senate without delay.

Mr. Rawles made the point that as the bill had come before the Senate it was now the property of the House.

Mr. Caldwell gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the bill to-morrow morning.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Roman Junta declines to accept the restriction on the press, and will resign unless the basis of the plebiscite is changed, as it now assures spiritual power to the Pope.

The capture of Montmedy is semi-officially reported.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, September 29.—Farragut's remains have landed and go forward by boat from Fall River.

FRANCE.

TOURS, September 29.—The Government publishes a dispatch this morning from the French Consul at Basle, contradicting the surrender of Strasbourg.

The Prussians made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults.

A white flag was subsequently displayed for a truce to bury the dead, which gave rise to the rumor that the city had been captured.

The early fall of the city, however, is probable.

Notwithstanding the denial of the Consul at Basle, there is a strong belief that the rumor is not groundless.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 29.—The Bank rate has been reduced to half the present rate of two and a half per cent.

The Prussian government officially denies the presence of any national vessel in either the Black or Red Sea by the name of Martha or Berlin.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine will be represented by a commission, and for the present, be transpired from Federal territory.

The Telegraph has a balloon special dated Tours, Wednesday evening, stating that the Prussians are retiring towards Paris.

The Times has a special giving the following particulars:

Tuesday the French made another sortie from Metz consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The French advanced to Argile Queux where they were defeated, but carried back their wounded and dead and some Prussian prisoners. The village was burned by the shells.

The guns lately in position before Strasbourg are hurrying to Paris. Some have already arrived at the Prussian headquarters.

The King is at Ferrieres; the Crown Prince is at Versailles; the Crown Prince of Saxony is at Grand Brombay.

Curtis, pleasure cars are the only means of communication between Tours and Paris.

Balloons offered too fair a mark for the Prussians.

The railway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 29.—The papers deny the excitement here over the failure of the peace negotiations.

The Independence Belge, referring to Bismarck's contradiction of Favre's statements, says that Favre's statements must be signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck.

THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

—OR—

LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,

Sourness of the Stomach,

Loss of Appetite,

Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,

Costiveness, Fever, Ague,

Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

LAGRANGE, GA., DEC. 2, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER, West Point, Ga. Gentlemen: Having witnessed almost daily, for the last fifteen years, the great efficacy of the preparation you are now putting up, known as "Abbett's Medicine," it affords me pleasure to state that I know of no combinations or preparation equal to it in the treatment of Liver Diseases of whatever character, and would cordially recommend it to all who are suffering from derangement of the Liver, and especially the Dyspeptic.

I am, very respectfully,
T. S. BRADFIELD, Druggist.

WEST POINT, GA., OCT. 13, 1869.

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Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

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Of New York and Charleston Steamship Company's line will leave Adger's South Wharf, ON EVERY SATURDAY during the SUMMER MONTHS.

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☞ Cotton taken to New York, Liverpool, Boston, Providence, and the New England manufacturing towns at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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ATLANTA TO NEW YORK, $27.50.

This includes Meals and Staterooms.

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Freight and Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Georgia, who will give all further information and secure choice staterooms in advance. Tickets sold by him or at General Ticket Office.
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BENJAMIN S. HUNTER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
JOSEPH STEVENS, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature.
Rev. DONALD FRASER, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
Rev. R. C. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Mental and Political Economy.

TERMS, ETC.

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sept1-dtw&w

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Where orders may be left for any description of work in our line.

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We respectfully beg to infor the public that we are now ready to do DYEING and CLEANING of all kinds of SILKS, VELVETS and RIBBONS, WOOLEN GOODS, ALPACAS, WORSTED GOODS and GENTS' CLOTHING, KID GLOVES, CURTAINS, LACES, CRAPE SHAWLS, etc., in all colors. Also, Gents' Clothing Repaired and Altered.

First-class work or no pay.

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ONE DOSE OF PILLS

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S
Fever and Ague
ANTIDOTE
Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances and is the only Medicine that will

CURE IMMEDIATELY

and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.

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nov12-d3w1y

Wide Awake! Wide Awake!
TO THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

WE are now prepared to make BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions, to order. If you want Patent Leather, Cork-soled, Box-toed, Water-proof, Light shoes or Pumps of the finest French Calf-skin, we can furnish them to you at short notice and warrant the fit. The soles are made of the fin st English Sole Leather and Fancy Gaiters of all descriptions made for gentlemen in the most approved style. Call and see us at our Shop, on Pryor street, in front of the Theatre, if you want the finest and best fitting Boots in the city.

WANTED—Five first-class Boot Makers. None others need apply. C. HUGHES & SON.
apr8— jan26-dly

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A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE

UNIVERSAL LIFE INS. CO.
—NEW YORK—

The Original Joint-Stock Life Ins. Co. of the United States.

The business of this Company is EXCLUSIVELY confined to the Insurance of first class healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of the Stock system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a lower rate of premium for a stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED and CERTAIN; in lieu of a high rate of premium with a promised dividend, which is DISTANT, CONTINGENT and UNCERTAIN; the profits of the Stock system being merely a return of a portion of the excess over and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

ILLUSTRATION.

Suppose that an individual aged thirty desires to devote $200 a year for the purpose of effecting an insurance on his life; this amount will insure definite sum in the UNIVERSAL, the sum of $21,351, payable on his decease. This sum, paid to a company charging the ordinary rate of premium, would secure him the sum of $14,474—difference considerably secured, in favor of the UNIVERSAL.

$21,351

To illustrate the importance to the policy-holder of low premiums in more general terms, it may be stated that by a reduction of *twenty-five* per cent. in the rate of premium, the same amount of money will secure a policy *thirty-three and one third* per cent greater, and likewise that a reduction of *twenty-five* per cent in the rate of premium is precisely equivalent to an annual dividend of *thirty-three and one-third* per cent payable in advance, or to a dividend of *forty-five* per cent. payable at the end of five years.

By the plan of the UNIVERSAL each year of the premium is immediately secured to the insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the Mutual plan the first twelve (or twenty) annual premiums are not secured by the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

THE PREMIUMS

charged by the Universal are as low as the actual experience of insured life in this country will justify, and on the ordinary Life and Ten-Year non-forfeiture policies are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

Special attention is asked to our "*Return Premium Plan*," by which the amount of the policy is secured simply by the temporary deposit of the annual premium, which are refunded in full by the Company when required, to the heirs or assigns of the policy, when it shall become a claim upon the Company. Also to the

"REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN,"

by which a reduction of *one-third* is made in the first, second or third year of the policy, at the option of the insured, or a dividend of *fifty per cent.* is declared in the policies issued by the "Universal;" in which these results are distinctly and specifically guaranteed.

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General Agent.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.

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One month..... 1 00

Single papers..... 5 cts

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☞ *Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.*

HIGH SCHOOL, Junction Whitehall and Forsyth Streets. W. M. Bray, A. M., Intermediate and Classical Department; Mrs. L. G. Bray, Instructress Primary Department;

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY, THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION; DEFIES REFUTATION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS,

(SEVENTH DISTRICT.)

Gen. P. M. B. Young,

OF BARTOW.

☞ Woman suffrage was incontinently dropped by the Iowa Radical State Convention "as a political absurdity."

☞ The Ashville (N. C.) Pioneer favors the establishment of a new State to be formed out of Western North Carolina, East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

☞ The proposition to give aid to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, already in running order, is a precedent so dangerous that we must appeal to the Senate to look closely into it before the bill is passed.

Democrats, to Your Posts.

Let every Democrat be at his post this morning to aid in the attempt to reconsider the Election bill.

No deadlier blow has ever been struck at the liberties of Georgia than by this infamous measure.

☞ Yesterday Foster Blodgett was on the floor of the House persuading members that fealty to party was a higher duty than their sworn oath to support the constitution.

This is the spirit that rules the Bullock faction.

We appeal to the conservative men of the Republican party to rise to the altitude of duty, and regard the laws and rights of the people. When they invade our liberties they injure themselves. The blow that strikes down sacred rights will one day be their ruin—whenever the opposite party is in power.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Accounts received in Washington from the cotton growing regions of the South, especially in Louisiana, are more favorable than they have been for years, and an unusually large crop at the coming picking is predicted. It is represented that there is still much difficulty experienced regarding the differences between employers and colored laborers; and to stimulate the latter, expectations are encouraged that wages will be increased during the coming season. The planters in the whole Southwest are greatly encouraged at the crop prospect, and it is asserted that the cotton crop is wholly free from worms. In view of the labor complications many of the leading planters are contracting, and have sent out agents to procure Chinamen for next season's labor.

☞ Our worthy neighbor, the Intelligencer, does not take kindly our well-meant and salutary rebuke for its profanity.

We regret it exceedingly. But we cannot withdraw a word of it. We are "agin cussin." If our contemporary will turn its profane battering on Radicalism generally, and in particular on the abominable and cantankerous Bullock faction that is striving to ruin Georgia with pretty good prospects of success, we think we could stand that discharge of oaths. And we would not be over scrupulous as to their being strong. But nothing else can mitigate our anti-profanity views.

We might make some terms of compromise, and stand a little volley poured into absent Democrats, whose duty is in the State House watching and opposing the Bullock faction.

But against all other swearing we are pledged by our conscience to fight all the summer, with the winter thrown in.

Our neighbor is mad at us for pitching into its profanity. We take it meekly in the hope that moral good may result.

The Passage of the Akerman Election Bill.

Georgia sacrificed to the folly and indifference of Democrats. This is the sad tale of yesterday's sickening legislation.

Yesterday morning a Democrat offered a resolution that allowed a bare majority to suspend the rules and take up matter out of its order. Heretofore this suspension has only been possible by a two-thirds majority. It was what the Radicals wanted, and they exultingly leaped to its support. The Speaker refused to let it be withdrawn. This alone was needed to give them success. The two-thirds rule was the prop of the minority, and the majority exulted that one of that minority had initiated the move to strike it down.

Taking advantage of it, an election bill was taken up out of its order, the Akerman infamy offered as a substitute, and rushed through by iniquitous rulings of the Speaker, and passed by a majority of only four votes. NINE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS WERE ABSENT, MORE THAN ENOUGH TO HAVE COUNTERBALANCED THIS SMALL MAJORITY.

Once again has the Bullock faction succeeded through Democratic instrumentality.

We have anticipated this very thing, and plead with the Democrats to stay at their posts. The absentees will have a hard time of it to satisfy their outraged constituencies and the whole people of Georgia.

We say now that those members who are away will have to give a valid excuse, or the black stain will cling to them forever.

Akerman's Election Bill Unconstitutional and in Conflict with the Laws of Congress.

The Savannah News makes the following points:

We believe that the Akerman abomination is not only in violation of the constitution of Georgia, but also of the constitution of the United States. It is essentially in direct conflict with a recent law of Congress, which was approved by the 8th and 6th sections of the act of Congress to restore Georgia to her rights, approved by the President [illegible] which are as follows:

[illegible] passed.

[illegible] That [illegible] twenty [illegible] shall be the duty [illegible] Court of the [illegible] suit wherein said [illegible] application of two [illegible] writing for each [illegible] precinct in said [illegible] said appoint-

[illegible] Election Bill Unconstitutional.

The members of the Legislature have taken an oath to support the constitution of the State of Georgia, and a violation of that oath is perjury. The Akerman Election bill, which was passed yesterday, violates the constitution of Georgia, and deprives the people of certain constitutional privileges. We call the attention of the members to this plain breach of their sworn duty, that those who have unwittingly placed themselves in the unfortunate attitude of violators of the very law they are solemnly sworn to carry out, may recede from their position, and rectify the grave wrong by a reconsideration.

Section 2 of article 2 of the constitution says:

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and shall have resided thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeable to law, for the year next preceding the election, (except as hereinafter provided) shall be deemed an elector; and every male citizen of the United States of the age aforesaid (except as hereinafter provided) who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of an elector as aforesaid; *Provided*, That no soldier, sailor or marine, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; AND NO PERSON SHALL VOTE WHO, IF CHALLENGED, *shall refuse to take the following oath:* 'I do swear that I have not given or received, nor do I expect to give or receive, any money, treat or other things of value by which my vote or any vote is affected at this election; nor have I given or promised any reward or made any threat by which to prevent any person from voting at this election.'"

Nothing could be clearer than this plain provision of the constitution, which secures the right of challenge, and which right the election bill takes away. Members may have been ignorant of it, but it is none the less true that those who voted for this bill have violated their oaths of office.

There can be no two courses in this matter. The path of duty is plain. The matter is as clear as the noonday sun. The constitution has been violated. Members have broken their oath of office.

At least, let the bill be reconsidered and amended to conform to the plain provisions of the constitution of the State of Georgia.

Grand Ball to Southerners in New York—Sayings and Doings at the Great Central.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1870.

Editors Constitution: A hop took place at the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, on the evening of the 22d instant, given in honor of the Southern ladies at this house. It was a most brilliant affair. These splendid parlors and wide halls seem to have been especially designed for promenading and dancing. There are at present twelve or fifteen hundred guests—most of whom are from the South—stopping at the Grand Central. There was certainly a great display of the beauty and elegance of the Tennessee and Georgia "belles" on the evening of the 22d. Among the number, we noticed the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lou Brantly, of Atlanta.

Mrs. Adams, of Tennessee, attired in green satin, with an elaborate coiffeur of roped braids and curls, surmounted with frizzes, ornamented with natural flowers falling gracefully to the shoulders. Miss Fanny Knowles, of Philadelphia, Miss Sallie Wright, of Augusta, Miss Annie Cammak, of Athens.

The highly cultivated and unassuming heiress, Miss Villalonger, of Savannah, Georgia, Mrs. Ketchum, of Mobile, Mrs. Vincent, of New Orleans, dressed in white silk, court train, trimmed in crimson silk and velvet, with a profusion of point lace, flowers, etc. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Bygrott, of Charleston, South Carolina, Mrs. McCroskey, of Atlanta, Mrs. Fleet, of Virginia, in white silk trimmed in black and white ruching, with a point lace Queen Elizabeth ornamented with an elegant pearl necklace set in diamonds. Mrs. Waterhouse, the personification of grace and ease, who dances for herself and husband." Mrs. Kirk, of Memphis, and many others whose names we did not learn.

And now I must say a word of our beaux, as well as our belles. There were present Mr. Kinsley, the nephew of E. S. Higgins; Colonel Thomas N. Bramlet, of South Carolina; Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, and our three "boy bachelors," not "old" bachelors, mind you—the name of "boy bachelors" is said to be worth seven "boy bachelors" is said to be worth seven millions of dollars; each of the others "millionaires." But you know, Messrs. Editors, all "old," no, no, (they don't allow that,) "boy bachelors," are very high priced in every market.

The "Galle" and "Grand Duchess" were the favorite dances for the entire evening.

At 11 o'clock the supper room was thrown open, with a surprise of [illegible] supper from our estimable proprietor.

The supper consisted of the finest champaign, wines, "cakes ornamented with pyramids, jellies and scented pastiles." All ate, drank, and were merry.

The dance was kept up until two o'clock, when we retired, feeling that our proprietor is a clever fellow.

Yours, truly, [illegible]

P. S.—I will write again after the opening of the new "Church of the Strangers," (a Southern church) presented to Dr. Deems, by Commodore Vanderbilt. All the "dignitaries" of New York are to be present, and I presume it will be an interesting occasion.

The Democrats [illegible] the Election bill.

Editors Constitution: In the 3d article of the constitution of Georgia, section 2d, the right to challenge the vote of an elector is secured to the citizen, and when the challenge is made, the elector is prohibited from voting until he takes the oath therein prescribed.

The constitution in the same article, section 5th, declares:

"No person who, after the adoption of this constitution, may be a resident of this State, shall vote at any election, State or county, or shall hold any office in this State, who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law, with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

2d. Idiots or insane persons.

The declaration of the constitution is, that the class of persons mentioned in the two sections, 5 and 6, shall not vote; but the election bill now pending declares they shall, or in other words, takes from the citizen all opportunity of preventing such illegal votes from being cast. Which ought to prevail and be enforced as the law of the land, this constitution, framed with great care and made for the government of the whole people, or this election bill, evidently intended to advance the interest of a party, and that too with a provision directly antagonistic to the constitution? Would it not be well that the Legislature so amend the bill as to make it conform to the constitution? ENQUIRER.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

The Senate met at three o'clock. There being no quorum present, a messenger was sent out to request an attendance of members.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, there being still no quorum present, House bills were read for the first and second time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

Georgia News.

Americus is to ha[illegible] two banks.

The population of Floyd county foots up 17,000.

New corn can be bought at Cartersville for sixty cents per bushel.

The census of Sumter county shows a population of 16,573.

Harry Macarthy is to be at Rome on the 3d and 4th of October.

Macon will be as lively next week as a young cricket in a hot skillet. Yon bat!

The Presbyterian Church at Macon has accepted the resignation of Rev. Dr. Wills.

A band of "Gipsy fortune-tellers" are camped near the Muckaiee bridge, at Americus.

Representative J. E. J. Franke is announced as a candidate for Mayor of Macon.

At the session of the Superior Court in Talbotton last week, only two cases were returned for trial.

Father Cullinan, the former pastor of the Catholic Church of Columbus, is to return there this week.

The oldest inhabitant of Floyd county is a negro woman named Jennie Terhune, one hundred and sixteen years old.

General W. M. Browne delivers the annual address before the Cherokee Agricultural Association, October the 11th.

A Macon railroad official has been detected swindling a leading company and using his ill-gotten gains on "wine and women."

Ben Raley (colored) was found guilty, at the Bartow Superior Court, of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

A protracted meeting was recently held at a Baptist church in Franklin county, at the conclusion of which some eighty-odd persons were added to the church.

The different railroads in Augusta propose to run passenger trains from Broad street to the fair grounds during the five days which the fair will continue.

Colonel Mark A. Cooper has resigned his office as President of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company, and Colonel Abda Johnson has been elected President pro tem.

Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, Tenn., has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Columbus.

Mr. John Moore, one of the oldest citizens of Monroe, died at his residence a few miles below Forsyth a few days ago. Mr. Moore was eighty years old, and had lived in that county forty-four years.

A well known hotel man of Augusta contemplates opening the old Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, situated on Broad street, between Washington and Centre, during fair week. It is a fine, large building, and can furnish accommodations for a large number of visitors.

A 13th amendment, at a Radical powwow at Cartersville last week, remarked: "I will tell you what makes the party weak; *it is because money is stronger than principle.*" The pale-face allies who were listening to his harangue doubtless felt the weight of such a cogent assertion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Colonel Dana, Army Paymaster, died yesterday.

In San Francisco the customs for the week ending the 24th were nearly four million dollars.

The State Department has the following:

HAVANA, September 29.—The emancipation decree was issued yesterday. The provisions are similar to the plan of law published in Madrid on May 28th.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, September 29.—There is a heavy flood west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and considerable damage was done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Staunton, to-day.

The municipal office trouble here has commenced again.

The Chief of Police was arrested to-day, on complaint of William B. Davidson, who claims to be City Collector under the enabling act and the late judicial decisions; and the Chief, in turn, had Mr. Davidson arrested for perjury in swearing he feared molestation. Davidson was lately ejected from office, under direction of the City Council, by the Chief of Police.

GREENWOOD DEPOT, September 29.—A tremendous rain storm commenced early this morning, and still continues with unabated violence. Rain pouring down in torrents, and all modes of travel in this section, so far as heard from in the State, has been interrupted. The eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from the White Sulpher Springs this A. M., was unable to proceed any farther than Afton Station on account of a wash on the road, and five landslides between Afton and Gordonsville. The train commenced to return to Staunton, but, after passing the Blue Ridge tunnel, it became unsafe to proceed further, the water on the track being nearly up to the fires in the engine.

The special train containing Vice President Wilson, Secretary Boutwell, Postmaster-General Creswell, Director Pirk and party, had barely passed over the Waynesboro' bridge when it was swept away by the flood.

The Eastern bound train, containing a large number of passengers returning from the Virginia Springs, is weather-bound in the mountains at the west end of the Blue Ridge tunnel.

No lives have been lost as far as heard from.

4 P. M.—The rain is still coming down in torrents. Passengers will be unable to get away from the tunnel before to-morrow evening.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, September 29.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional district nominated General E. P. Watkins for the forty-first and Judge W. Reese for the forty-second Congress.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, September 29.—Captain Clausen, of the bark Herbert, from Liverpool, died here last night, of yellow fever. This is the first case this season. It is believed that it originated here.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 29.—The Wurtemburg Gazette, the official organ, denies the intentions of the government to enter the North German Confederation. Active friendship exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets.

A writer in the Post hopes that England will not be sacrificed to her cousins.

Increase of specie £500,000.

The garrison of Strasbourg has been removed to Rastedt.

The preparations of Russia proceed on a gigantic scale. Great activity everywhere prevails.

Some of the Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck, Ferrier and Faur.

GERMANY.

BADEN, September 29.—The Prussians formally occupied the city of Strasbourg to-day.

The Telegram's special dispatch received from Mundelsheim, dated yesterday, states that Strasbourg surrendered only when the helpless condition of the place rendered it almost inevitable. Fever was prevalent in the city, and it seemed that almost numberless inhabitants were famishing, with the dead and dying lying in crowds in the streets. This state of things decided Uhlric to capitulate, and doing so, he shed tears, and exclaimed, as the Prussians entered the city, "Jai fail meon devoir."

FRANCE.

TOURS, September 29.—The Prefects of the several departments adjacent to Metz are organizing further means of defense. The organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the Government and permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular troops. If circumstances demand, these companies will be united under one command. The departments will furnish arms and equipments for this force. The term of enlistment is during the war.

Another corps is organizing which will carry the black flag. They announce that they will neither give nor ask quarter.

Marseillaise is quiet.

LYONS, September 29.—General Cluseret, heading the revolution, forced his way into the town hall to-day, and addressed the people.

The National Guard arrested Cluseret and his adherents, without bloodshed.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Guards Mobile and the citizens repulsed the first attack, when the Prussians returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. The shot and shells since Saturday have destroyed the suburbs.

A bridge was thrown across the Aisne at that place.

HAVRE, September 29.—The merchandise remaining here is protected by neutral Consuls. Their flags fly over the warehouses.

A huge electric light illuminates the bay. Enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor.

ITALY.

ROME, September 29.—Cardinal Pericali has gone to Florence on a secret mission.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany regarding the terms of peace: One party agrees with Bismarck, that the war ought not to stop until Alsace-Lorraine and Metz are annexed to Germany from whence they were taken. The other party demands the dismantlement of Strasbourg and Metz, and the indemnity of the cost of the war. The other party demands Alsace and the narrow slip of Lorraine in the east where the German language still prevails.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, September 29.—A great fire is now raging.

In the mutiny aboard the ship Elizabeth, from here to New York, the second officer was mortally wounded. The ringleaders were arrested.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Money stiffer and in demand at 5@6. Governments 6 on stocks. Sterling weak and unsettled at 9½@9¾. Gold 13¾@13¾. Governments heavy and lower. 1862's 12¾. Southerns dull and generally unchanged.

Cotton dull and lower; uplands 16½; sales 2,200 bales. Flour—State and Western steadier; superfine 4 80@5 00; Southern quiet. Wheat, new, 1a2c better; old dull; winter red and amber Western 1 20a 1 35. Corn 1a2c better at 85@87. Pork 24 50. Lard unchanged. Whisky 88@88½. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady. Tallow active at 8¾@9¼. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat, choice Southern in good. Corn, white 90a1 05. Pork heavy at 25 50@27 00. Bacon firm. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at 88@ 90.

Cotton dull and tending downward; middlings 16½; sales 75 bales; net receipts 50; coastwise 180; total 248; exports coastwise 27; stock 1,625.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; old 50; new 50. Lard dull at 14¾. Whisky quiet and weak at 84@85.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Flour quiet; superfine 4 15. Corn dull at 56@57. Whisky 90. Tobacco irregular. Provisions firmer. Bagging unchanged. Pork 25 00. Bacon, shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17½. Lard 15½.

GALVESTON, September 29.—Cotton dull, tending down; good ordinary 13@13¾; net receipts 292; stock 5,926.

CHARLESTON, September 29.—Cotton in good demand at lower rates; middlings 14½@14¾; sales 400 bales; net receipts 1,820; stock 8,804.

NORFOLK, September 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middlings 14½@14¾; net receipts 1,316 bales; exports coastwise 1,941; stock 1,825.

SAVANNAH, September 29.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 14¾@14¾; sales 900 bales; net receipts 2,443; stock 19,125.

MOBILE, September 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14½; sales 800 bales; net receipts 697; exports coastwise 180; stock 14,616.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 2,900 bales; net receipts 1,983; coastwise 180; total 2,163; stock 26,717.

MEMPHIS, September 29.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 17a17¼; sales 180 bales; net receipts 134; coastwise 726; total 290; stock 4,000.

AUGUSTA, September 29.—Cotton market very active; prices unchanged; sales 1,019 bales; receipts 1,128.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Evening—Cotton closed flat and irregular; uplands 8¾; Orleans 9; sales 9,000 bales; export and speculation 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES.—ALL Obituary Notices will be charged at the rate of TWO CENTS A WORD. Cash must accompany the notices. sept28-dtf

☞ MEMBERS OF THE SENATE and House of Representatives are requested to examine the "Silent Distorting Ballot-Box" in the Clerk's room of the House, which solves the question of stuffing or robbing the Ballot-box, the most sacred inheritance bequeathed to the American people.

Let the Legislature adopt this Box and Metallic Seal to all end, and there can be no fraud without detection. sept28-dtf

☞ CARPETS! CARPETS—SPECIAL attention is called to our large and magnificent stock of Carpeting, Rugs and Mats, Velvets and Brussels of entirely elegant in design and quality. Tapestry Brussels, 3 and 5-4's. Velvet and Brussels Carpets, all of late design and at very reduced prices. Curtains in great variety. Members of the Legislature and the citizens of Atlanta would do well to make their selections from this extensive assortment.

S. S. KENDRICK & SON,
Marietta Street,
Atlanta, Ga.
sept28-dtf

☞ IF THERE IS ANY REASON WHY TICKETS will not rapidly be sold in A. G. RHES & CO.'S GRAND RAFFLE AND SALE, it cannot be the goods are not attractive, for the stock is large, and it is unquestionably THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK in Atlanta; and I think you pretty nearly is just what it is represented to be.

Every person wanting any article on the whole stock of goods in the house is REQUIRED AT ONCE, for this great opportunity to secure a little further bargain.

Just confidence with a little energy, all the tickets will be sold by the time you read this.

"The early bird gets the fattest worm."

Remember, your money is deposited, and will be returned if the Raffle does not come off.

The Drawing will take place under the Supervision of six Sworn Commissioners.

Hand in your orders, at once, to

H. K. HICKS & CO.,
Gallatin, Ga.
sept27-d7m

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A PRACTICAL and thoroughly competent Druggist, of strict moral habits and industrious habits, immediately. None others need apply. Address, stating age, expected salary, etc.

E. P. ULMER,
Savannah, Ga.
sept29-d3t

Gwinnett Superior Court,

September Term, 1870.

THE Grand Jurors empaneled and sworn to serve at the present term of the Court, beg to make the following presentments: We have through committees examined the Jail and Court House, and find them in good order, and not in need of present repairs. We approve of the manner in which the Hon. J. T. Lankin, Ordinary of said county, has had the recommendations of a previous Grand Jury carried out in having the Court House altered as required.

We have examined the Poor House, and find that there are six inmates who appear to be well satisfied and cared for. We find that some of the houses need some repairs to make them comfortable for winter.

Through the report of the Road Commissioners of the various districts of the county, we learn that the roads generally are in much better condition than they have been for years; but there are some roads, and parts of roads, that are in a rather bad condition; and while we feel to congratulate the county upon the improvements that are made, we urge upon those having charge of the roads to see to it that the efforts now being made shall not cease until every road in the county shall be posted; sign boards put up at all public forks, and that the law shall be fully complied with.

In view of the fact that much improvement has been made in our roads, we would not recommend that any steps now be taken for the punishment of some seeming delinquents; but unless the roads should be put in that condition demanded by the public, we recommend that the road law be enforced against all such as may neglect or refuse to do so.

Most of the bridges in the county are in fair condition. We find that a bridge is needed at "Bramblett's Shoals" on the Alcova River, and concur in the recommendation of a former Grand Jury in applying $40 towards the building of a bridge at that place.

Without any purpose to intermeddle generally in party politics, we cannot forego the convictions of duty to admonish our citizens of the necessity to carefully abstain from party spirit, that bane of good government, the prolific parent of class legislation, the entering wedge to the derangement of the industrial pursuits and the disturbement of society. We do not mean to encourage passive indifference, for this would be equally reprehensible; but we would be understood as recommending a spirit of toleration and harmony, to the end that the office shall seek the man, and not the man the office; that the best and wisest men, qualified under existing laws, may be selected for the various positions to be supplied, and thereby redound to the good of the greatest number. We deplore the too common practice of electioneering and forestalling for these offices, and as a means of suppressing this evil, we call upon the good people to unite in demanding that these positions the services of our best and most reliable citizens—gentleman who do not make politics a trade—but who are wise enough to know the wants of legislation, or the duties of the office, and who knowing, have the integrity and moral courage to pursue the right. Thus we would encourage and foster a generous spirit of emulation among the people, instead of jealousies and sore disappointments and make attentiveness to duties and faithfulness in position the stepping-stone to places of trust and honor. In connection with this subject, we would extort a pledge from our future representatives in the General Assembly, to use their utmost endeavors to curtail the extravagance of State Government in every department where it is now exists, and especially to reduce the per diem of members of the Legislature to a sum sufficiently remunerating for the services rendered us in the better and purer days of the State. In this connection may we not remark, that we have heard with pain, that in some portions of the State, that some persons have undertook to redress their own injuries, real or imaginary, in inflicting summary punishment. Against this though the cases be but few, we desire to express our condemnation, and could urge the people to abide the laws of our Country, and to seek redress in the Courts of Justice.

We recommend the publication of these presentments in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Signed, SINGLETON G. HOWELL, F'm.

Thomas P. Hudson,	Robert Medlock,
George W. Garner,	Alfred A. Dyer,
William B. Roberts,	John J. Hinton,
Charles McConnell,	James E. Vaught,
Allen R. Suddeth,	Hezekiah H Hannah,
Williamson B Waller,	John J. Bonds,
Ira A. Corbin,	Aaron W. Tollis,
Benjamin H. Lamkin,	Miles M. Jones,
Levi M. Griswell,	Madison L. Adair,
George W. Wiley,	Bolin A. Blakely.

CLERK'S OFFICE S. C., GWINNETT Co., GA.

A true extract from the Minutes of Gwinnett Superior Court, September Term, 1870. This September 28, 1870. W. L. VAUGHAN, Clerk.
sept29-d1twit

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

HAVE ON SALE

THE CELEBRATED BUFFALO BRAND

Black Alpacas,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

HAVE ON SALE

THE SILK FINISH BEAVER BRAND

BLACK PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

A RE offering now the most desirable and best selected Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods

They have ever Exhibited in this City.

Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

FOR RENT.

A COTTAGE with Five Rooms, convenient to Business. For sale, an Iron Safe. Apply to
A. SOLOMON & SON,
Whitehall Street.

FOR SALE.

STOCK Fixtures and good will of a splendid Family Grocery. Inquire at U. S. Advertising Agency.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in Cherokee county, Ga., on Hightower River, 40 miles North-East of Chattanooga, known as the Hardy Place, consisting of Residence, Blacksmith Shop, 60 or 70 acres bottom, and 100 acres of upland. Will sell low for cash or good paper. For further particulars apply to

J. E. HARDY,
Canton, Ga.

WANTED,

A Young Man in an Office,

GOOD AT FIGURES.

[illegible] Co., 48 Whitehall street. Address H. B. & Co., 48 this office. sept28-dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE make this call to inform JOHN SHALLA, the former Grocer, and Rosser, E. E. & ALBERT LAZARUS, Confectioners, Garden Counters, that they are still in the city of Atlanta, and have opened a new establishment, a few doors below our former stand, where we are now prepared to do a large business.

We call attention to our large and well selected stock of

JOBBING BUSINESS,

And we are determined always to be the lowest in prices, and to please all who favor us with their patronage. We also call attention to our large and complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc.

The style of the firm will be changed to
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.
E. E.—Persons indebted to the old firm are respectfully requested to call and settle.
Atlanta, September 1, 1870. P. T. & CO.
sept28-d1w

ELECTION NOTICES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-nounce the name of Hon. A. G. RICE as a candidate for the Senate of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination. sept26-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-nounce the name of M. J. IVY as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, subject to the Democratic nomination. sept26-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-nounce the name of W. C. ANDERSON as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. sept26-dtd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-nounce J. S. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party. sept26-dtd

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—WE ARE authorized to announce J. M. HARWELL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector for this county, subject to the Democratic nomination. sept27-dtd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-nounce W. R. VENABLE as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party. sept27-dtd

MR. EDITOR: THE FRIENDS OF JAMES G. KELLEY announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of the Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic nomination. Being eligible, reliable and competent, and of such popularity that we put him into the contest fully assured of his ultimate and triumphant success.

sept27-dtd MANY VOTERS.

We have examined the Poor House, and find that there are six inmates who appear to be well satisfied and cared for. We find that some of the houses need some repairs to make them comfortable for winter.

Through the report of the Road Commissioners of the various districts of the county, we learn that the roads generally are in much better condition than they have been for years; but there are some roads, and parts of roads, that are in a rather bad condition; and while we feel to congratulate the county upon the improvements that are made, we urge upon those having charge of the roads to see to it that the efforts now being made shall not cease until every road in the county shall be posted; sign boards put up at all public forks, and that the law shall be fully complied with.

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CLERK'S OFFICE S. C., GWINNETT Co., GA.

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sept29-d1twit

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE the name of Dr. C. L. REDWINE as a candidate for Senator from the 35th Senatorial District, embracing the Counties of Cobb, Fulton and Clayton, subject to the Democratic nomination. sept26-dtf

READ! READ! READ!

:0:

FRENCH MERINO,

THE GENUINE ARTICLE,

WORTH $1 00 AT 65 CENTS ONLY.
WORTH $1 00 AT 65 CENTS ONLY.
WORTH $1 00 AT 65 CENTS ONLY.

Empress Cloth,
Empress Cloth,
Empress Cloth.

SPLENDID GOODS,
SPLENDID GOODS,
SPLENDID GOODS,
AT
65 cents only
65 cents only
65 cents only
65 cents only
65 cents only
65 cents only
Best All-Wool Delaines,
Best All-Wool Delaines,
Best All-Wool Delaines,
at 40 cents only
at 40 cents only
at 40 cents only
Together with
Many Other Bargains!
Come and see,
Come and see,
Come and see,
and
Examine Carefully
my stock of
FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Which is the largest, the cheapest and best in the city.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, one look in our stock cannot fail to please. We have on hand a full line of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks at half price. Everything warranted.

Don't forget to call at

E. BLOCH'S,
47 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
sept28-dtf

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE FOR SALE.

I WILL be at O. K. Jones & Co.'s livery and sale stables, in Cassville, Ga., on Thursday, the 6th day of October next, with a lot of THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, consisting of Durhams and Devons, which I will sell low for cash or good paper. For further information address

ROBERT MIMS,
Of Carlisle, Kentucky.
For Misses and Breeders they are unsurpassed. I will remain until after the Fair.
sept27-dtd

PERRY HOUSE,

COLUMBUS, GA.

Corner Bryan and Randolph streets.

THIS elegant and popular HOTEL, for many years kept by Col. J. H. PEABODY, late of Florida, who has now leased the same for a term of years, and will spend much time in the building, and will spare no pains to make it a first-class Hotel in every respect.

J. H. PEABODY,
Proprietor.
sept27-dtd

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE or for Exchange, Improved FARMS in Cherokee county, Georgia. Apply to or address

J. E. HARDY,
Canton, Ga.
Or
H. Hardy House,
Atlanta, Ga.

Agents Wanted.

SPECIAL AND LOCAL AGENTS, also Canvassers WANTED, for the Lone Star Life Insurance Company. Apply by letter—Lock Box No. 88, Atlanta Post-office.
sept28-dtf

Rome Iron Manufacturing Company,

ROME, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of Nails, Railroad Spikes, Car Axles,

CAR WHEELS AND MERCHANT BAR IRON—ALL SIZES.

THIS IRON IS MADE FROM THE BEST GEORGIA AND ALABAMA CHARCOAL PIG, AND EVERY BAR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
J. & S. JONES & CO., Agents,
Rome, Georgia.
sept29-d3m

I. L. FALK & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Trunks, Valises,

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

HAVING just received an Extensive Stock of New and Fashionable Clothing of our Own Manufacture, the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding Country are invited to call and examine them.

MANUFACTURING OUR OWN GOODS,

We pay no Intermediate Profits to Jobbers, consequently can sell at prices that defy Competition. Those in want of any Goods in our line, would find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. We have in our employ polite Gentlemen who will take pleasure in

EXHIBITING OUR STOCK

to those who may favor us with a call. In addition to our Large Stock of Clothing we have a fine

ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Country Mer

The Daily Constitutionalist.

Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A STRANGE anomaly in legislative proceedings was reported in the Senate yesterday. The first section of the District Court bill was amended and passed, when the whole bill was declared passed. What won't the Radicals do next?

IN our special notice column will be found an invitation to members of the General Assembly to examine a patent seal well adapted to ballot-boxes. With this seal and a proper construction of the box, it is impossible to steal or extract tickets therefrom.

ATLANTA was visited yesterday with heavy and continued showers of rain. At the lower end of Alabama street the water tore up the pavement in seeking an outlet through a vacant lot. Several cellars were flied to overflowing. Legislators were complaining that they had to take "water straight" for one time.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 1870.—Colonel D. W. Lewis, Secretary Georgia State Agricultural Society: In order to encourage home manufactures, we offer $25 in gold as a special premium for the best samples of hoop skirts manufactured in the State.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. RICH & CO.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—Yesterday a motion was made in Fulton Superior Court to set aside the order of Judge Pope removing the trial of the Wheeler case from DeKalb to Fulton county. Judge Lochrane decided that it was *res adjudicata*, and that the trial of the case must proceed in Fulton county. The attorneys not being ready, Court adjourned until this morning, when the case will probably be taken up.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of the Rome Iron Manufacturing Company. They are manufacturing, at Rome, nails, railroad spikes, car axles, car wheels, and merchantable bar iron of all sizes. The iron is made from the best Georgia and Alabama charcoal pig. This is a step in the right direction, and the company should be liberally encouraged and patronized. The success of this company will augur well for the development of our vast mineral resources. Sustain home enterprise and home effort.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—The Democratic members of the House held an indignation meeting yesterday after the passage of the Akerman no-election bill. Hon. W. D. Anderson, of Cobb, was called to the chair. Stirring speeches were made by Dunlap Scott, I. E. Shumate, W. M. Tumlin, and W. D. Anderson. The arbitrary ruling of Speaker McWhorter were denounced. A committee consisting of Dunlap Scott, W. M Tumlin, I. E. Shumate, J. A. Cobb, and M. Ballanger were appointed to prepare resolutions. On motion, the President was added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet at room 48, Capitol building, this morning, at eight o'clock, when the report of the committee will be presented.

AMONG the wholesale dealers in Atlanta, none are achieving more brilliant success than I. L. Falk & Co. They have an extensive stock of new and fashionable clothing of their own manufacture. Their stock imbraces clothing, furnishing goods, hats, etc. Having to pay no intermediate profits to jobbers, they can afford to sell at prices to defy competition. We are pleased to note their activity in filling orders and supplying the wants of the public. Visitors here will find it to their interest to pay the establishment of Messrs. Falk & Co. a visit while in the city. Our genial friend Abraham (alias Falstaff) is always on hand ready to serve is numerous customers. He is a "host within himself."

STONE MOUNTAIN ITEMS.—A velocipede rink is announced to open in the railroad depot next Monday. The Stone Mountain Brass Band will furnish the music. The band is composed of talented windy-ridists.

The telegraph office has closed for the winter.

J. W. Goldsmith, the Express Agent, has tendered his resignation.

Joseph Walker, census taker, reports the population of Stone Mountain 1—Whites 583; colored 107; total 690. Since he withers taking the returns, the population has been increased ten, making the total population 700.

Colonel J. C. Morrison is prepared to accommodate between one hundred and fifty and two hundred guests during the Fa. The railroad fare will be one-half the usual fare.

Candidates are drawing straws to see who will "come down."

JOE BOSWORTH DECLINES THE PROFFERED HONOR.—*Mr. Local:* Like this as the best method of announcing to a legion of friends and the public generally, that decline the many pressing requests to become candidate for any office in the gift of the people at this time. I am too busily engaged at this fall to give even courteous attention to those who are continually soliciting me to become a candidate. And I hope my friends will pardon me for not consenting to be a candidate. And I hope my friends will pardon me for not consenting to be a candidate. And I hope my friends will pardon me for not consenting to be

The Daily Constitution.

Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local Agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

JOHN W. BACON, Lexington, Ga.
Judge PATE, Decatur, Ga.
HENRY CORDES, Washington, Ga.
C. A. DOLLAR, Josesberg, Ga.
H. W. SWATTS, Barnesville, Ga.
LEWIS TUMLIN, Cartersville, Ga.
SOL. JOHNSON, Fairburn, Ga.
J. W. BOYD, Greenville, Ga.
O. W. TRIMMIER, Ringgold, Ga.
J. B. AVERRA, Fayetteville, Ga.
W. H. STANSELL, Warrenton, Ga.
JOE MCCONNELL, Calhoun, Ga.
JUDGE T. O. JACOBS, Forsyth, Ga.
ROCKWOOD CUMMINGS, Depot Agt. Palmetto, Ga.
Col. J. H. LOGAN, Griffin, Ga.
W. A. JONES, West Point, Ga.
KNOTT & NOLAN, McDonough, Ga.
O. P. SKELTON, Alpharetta, Ga.
WARREN & KEMP, Albany, Ga.
R. C. BEAVERS, Campbellton, Ga.
JAS. T. LAMKIN, Lawrenceville, Ga.
C. A. DUNWOODY, Roswell Factory, Ga.
THOMAS SHAW, Notasulga, Ala.
J. W. BRYSON, Powder Springs, Ga.
H. H. EZEAR, Kingston, Ga.
V. L. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, Ga.
JOHN W. MCCURDY, Stone Mountain, Ga.
REV. W. J. SCOTT, Acworth.

☞ The following exquisite gem is from the pen of our esteemed cotemporary of the Rome "Courier:"

HEAVEN.

Heaven, the place where the angels do dwell,
Whose glories no tongue save an angel's may tell,
Heaven! bright heaven!
So distant from earth, so lovely and pure,
Where the moments of rapture forever endure,
And the soul in its fullness of joy is secure.

Heaven, the beautiful home of the blest,
Where the wicked are not, and the weary find rest;
Heaven! bright heaven!
Where the dark sins of earth, with its pain is unknown,
And the soul claims the joy of that land as its own.

As it rests in the shade of the beautiful throne.

Heaven! Oh, how my soul longs to be there,
In its rapture to drink, in its glories to share,
Heaven! bright heaven!
To join in the song, which the bright angels sing,
To bask in the smile of my God and my King,
And close to the feet of my Savior to cling.

☞ Mme. Ulrich, the wife of the Governor of Strasbourg, is quite the talk over in Europe. Her boy, Albert, went to Woerth, and was reported among the slain. The affectionate mother walked to the battle field, found the youngster asleep in a barn, kissed him, and stole away so as not to disturb his slumbers. "You will tell Albert I came and kissed him," she said to a man outside. Mme. Ulrich was once the famous dansense Taglioni, but she never appeared in so pretty a pose before in all her life.—*Louisville Courier.*

ATLANTA PRICE-CURRENT.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
ATLANTA, September 29, 3 o'clock. P. M. }

It has been raining all day. Notwithstanding the rain there are great many wagons from the country, loaded principally with cotton. The holders of cotton are looking blue on account of the unfavorable advice from New York. There is very little demand for breadstuffs. Prime white wheat is scarce, and would sell readily at quotations. Bacon and lard has a downward tendency.

COTTON—Market quiet, at 13½ for middlings; 12½ for low middlings; 12 for good ordinary.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 12; selling at 1 14. Silver buying at 1 05; selling at 1 09. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio 1 15. Rice, 10½ a11c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 15c. Tallow 12a15c. Sugars, A, 15½c; Extra C, 15; Yellow C, 14½; Brown, 12½a14. Rio Coffee 20a24; Java 35a38. Beeswax, 30. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 50. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 38c. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25c. Starch 9c. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 18c; English dairy, 23c. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 35a40.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Clear sides 19½a20; clear rib sides 19; shoulders 16½; plain hams 22a25; canvassed sugar cured, 26a28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Eggs 30c; chickens 37a35c; sweet potatoes 75a1 00 per bushel; Irish potatoes 3 50a4 00 per bbl.

LARD—Choice in barrels 18½; kegs and cans 19½a20; inferior 18a19.

FLOUR—Stocks full. Superfine per bbl. 6 00a6 50; extra 6 50a7 00; family 7 00a7 50; fancy 8 00.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Shirtings, 7, 10½; B. Shirting 3-4, 8½ 4-4 12a13; Bleached shirting, ¾, 7a9½; Bleached shirting, ⅞, 11½a14½; Brown drills, 14½; Bleached Drills, 16½; Stripes, 14½a17½; Checks, 18½a19; Montour Osnaburgs, 16; Troup, 18; Yarns, 1 50.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides 18½; clear rib sides 18; shoulders 14½a15.

GRAIN—Corn, full stock; White in fair demand, at 1 00a1 10. Wheat—red 1 00a1 10; prime white 1 30. Oats, 50a55. Rye 1 25, in little demand. Barley—fall, 1 25.

DRY GOODS—Allens 12; Sprague, 12; Pacific 12; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 8; Amoskeag 10; Picking, Pittsfield, 10; Croton, 12; Albany, 12; Easton B, 16; Amoskeag D, 22; Hamilton, 28; Conestoga 4-4, 30; Amoskeag A C A 36. Low grades of prints can be had at from 6 to 6½.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 87½a60; medium sound 65a75; fine sound 80a90; extra fine 1 00a1 35.

LIQUOR MARKET—Whisky, rectified, 1 00 al 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robinson County, 2 00a3 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a6 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00; French Brandy, 4 50a12 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 5a6; nail rod, 10a 13; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 6s, 4 50; 8s, common, 6 50; 8s, fine, 8 50. Plow steel, 11c; cast, 26a28c; Germun, 18a20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarb soda 7a7½ per lb. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 4a4½. Epsom salts 6½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 16 00a18 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 5 00a6 50; pints, 3 00a3 50; per gal., 3 75a4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 80a8 00; per gal., 1 45a3 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Bagging, 21½ lb. 35 a36c; light 32a33; green leaf rope 10; flax rope 8½. Iron ties 6½a7½.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ kegs $2 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 2 75; buck, 3 00.

HOGS AND LIVE CATTLE.—Live shotes, 6½a7½, owing to size. Live cattle on foot, choice 3a3½.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 30a1 35; do., boiled, 1 35a 1 40; Sperm, 2 50a3 00; Whale, 1 50a 2 00; Lard, 1 40a2 00; Pure Winter, 1 75a2 00; Tanners, 1 00a1 25; Kerosene 40a45c; Petro, 35; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 2 00a2 25; Coach, 4 50a5 00. White lead, per lb, 9a14; do., pure, 16.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole, 40a50; Hemlock, good, 31a33; damaged, 25a30; French calf skins, 30 00a60 00 per doz; American calf skins, 25 00a45 00; Harness leather, 45a50c; upper leather, 60a80c; linings skins, (sheep), 4 50a9 00 per doz. Green hides 6; dry salted, 14a16c; dry flint, 15a16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime, 55c per bushel; Chewackla, 60c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel, James River 4 50a5 00 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

Telegraph Markets.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 16; Orleans 16½. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady. Freights quiet. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and declining. Pork firm at 24 25a24 50. Lard dull; steam 15½a16¾.

Stocks very dull. Gold 113½. Money 6@6. Sterling, long, 9¾; short 10½. Bonds 12½. Virginias, ex-coupons, 62; new 61; Louisianas, old, 70½; new 64; Tennessees, ex-coupons, 64; new 63½.

LONDON, September 29.—Consols 91¾. Bonds 90½.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands 8¾a8¾; Orleans 9a9½; sales 10,000 bales.

LATER—Breadstuffs heavy. Lard declining.

CANCER! CANCER!

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK,

Of Madison, Georgia,

MAKES a specialty of treating all forms of Malignant

CANCERS, SCROFULA,

Indolent Ulcers, etc., etc.

HE has successfully treated CANCERS for the last TWENTY YEARS, without the use of the knife or any severe pain. He has cured those afflicted to the following certificates of persons who have been cured by his treatment. They speak for themselves. The question will be asked who is DR. HITCHCOCK? To this I will answer that I was born and raised in Georgia. For all of which I full proof. I am permanently located in Madison, Georgia.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—It gives me pleasure to give my testimony in favor of the wonderful effects produced by your Vegetable Cancer Plaster. About five years ago I became afflicted with Cancer, just above my right breast. From that time to August 1st, 1869, I had at many times (privately) Physicians to examine and prescribe for it, but all proved of no avail. I called on you about the first of August, 1869, and put myself under your treatment. I am happy to say that your Plaster removed the Cancer, and I am now entirely well. I cheerfully give this certificate, not for the purpose of applauding you, though I feel under many obligations to you for the cure. I do it for the benefit of all such as may be afflicted with this terrible malady.

FRANCIS A. CALLOWAY.

Rutledge, Ga., June 1, 1870.
Tested by Dr. J. F. JACKSON.
MONTGOMERY.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK: I do hereby certify that I had a Cancer on my nagle of my face for fifteen years, and have applied to a number of physicians for treatment, but without success. The application of your celebrated Plaster removed the Cancer in eight days from the time of application. It has now been nearly two years since I was cured. I cheerfully give this for the benefit of the afflicted. T. P. PEACOCK.

Madison, Ga., June 1, 1870.

I do certify that I have been troubled with a Cancer on my cheek, near my under eye-lid for two years past. I applied to Dr. W. L. HITCHCOCK, who applied his celebrated Cancer Plaster, and was agreeably surprised to see the Cancer come out whole, the eighth day from application; I am now well, and my face entirely healed up. I advise all persons afflicted with Cancer to give him a trial. ROBERT SHIELDS.

Madison, August 2, 1869.

I have been suffering with a Cancer of the large kind, on the back of my neck, called rose cancer, for the past three years. I applied to Dr. W. L. HITCHCOCK, of Madison, who put a plaster on the Cancer, and, in eight days, by the clock, it, in right days, it came out entirely. I am now well, and have been since the Cancer came out, which was last fall.

M. W. COFER.

Rutledge, Ga., September, 1868.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir: I am pleased to state that your Plaster has entirely cured the Cancer on my nose, which has give me so much trouble. I shall ever feel grateful to you for the success of your remedy.

Mrs. LORINA STRATTON.

Madison, Ga., May, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK: I am pleased to certify that I have had a large Cancer on my right arm for twenty years, and have seen and advised with numbers of Physicians, who advised me to let it alone, as they considered the Cancer too far advanced to be subdued by remedies. I heard of you and made application for treatment, as a last resort, and to my great satisfaction your Plaster has taken out the Cancer, in eight days, by the roots, and the sore is now rapidly healing, and I entertain strong hopes of a speedy recovery.

J. F. BURNS.

Edgefield Court House, S. C.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir: I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted sorely with Cancer for fifteen years, and have tried many Physicians, and spent a great deal of money—all to no purpose, until I called on you, in Madison, last winter. The application of your Plaster has acted like a charm. I have had Cancer in my possession, and the sores are all healed up, except one small place, which is nearly healed. I beg to refer all persons afflicted to call on Dr. Hitchcock, at Madison, Georgia.

T. B. REESE.

Edgefield C. H., S. C., or Hamburg, South Carolina, May, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I am happy to certify that your remedies have cured the Cancer on my face and nose. Can had given me so much pain for twelve years. It appears as sound as if I never had a Cancer.

Mrs. E. H. STANTON.

Newton County, Ga., April 20, 1870—Postoffice at Social Circle, Georgia.

It affords me pleasure to state that I have witnessed a number of remarkable cures of Cancer, by the application of Dr. W. L. Hitchcock's Cancer Plaster. J. F. PATTERSON,

September, 1870. Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK'S

LIVER MEDICINE.

I would also state that, in addition to my curing Cancers, I am in regular practice of medicine, and make a specialty of treating chronic diseases, especially those peculiar to females, to which, from a long experience and extensive practice, I guarantee perfect satisfaction. I also keep a full assortment of my Family Medicines on hand of my own manufacturing, but call your special attention to my celebrated COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA AND INDIAN HEMP, OR ALTERATIVE AND LIVER TONIC. It invariably relieves the following disorders: Chronic Torpidity of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, Bladder. It cures dyspepsia and Scrofula, Eruptions and Blotches of the Skin. It cures mercurial and old venereal diseases. Some will ask, how can this one medicine cure all of these diseases. The answer is this, it is so compounded to answer all of the requirements of those symptoms, being compounded of the best and purest and most reliable Vegetable tonic, alteratives, diuretics and disinfectants that belongs to the vegetable kingdom. This medicine is the result of twenty years experience. I used it in my private practice for the last 20 years, and within the last 6 months I have sold over $1,000 worth of it, and I have to hear of the first complaint. I claim and assert it without the fear of contradiction from any that have tried it, to be superior to any of the preparations of the day for the diseases that I recommend it for.

I have never advertised this medicine before. I have always been opposed to advertising nostrums and quack medicines, but having been persuaded, for years, by my friends and customers to do so, for the good of all that may avail themselves of the benefit of it. I could give thousands of testimonials to the happy effects of this medicine, but being satisfied that it will recommend and sustain itself, and all I ask is to give it a fair and impartial trial. Take it by the direction on the bottle, and if you do not find it all, or more than I claim for it, then I will agree to stop the sale.

I put up my medicine in ONE and TWO DOLLAR bottles, to suit persons and patients.

One word more to those that are suffering with Cancers. Don't let the Doctor dishearten you. For the most of them will, because they can't cure you themselves, will tell you that you can't be cured.

I have been curing Cancers for twenty years, and have never failed but in one case, and that case was beyond medical aid. If you have a CANCER call and see me, and I will tell you in a half hour if I can cure you, will charge nothing for examination, and if I cure you, will be reasonable in my charges.

CERTIFICATES!

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that my wife and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Union Point, Ga., and our cook woman, have used your Alterative Liver Medicine, and do all cheerfully say, it has had a fine effect; has entirely relieved them of their liver affection. DR. CHENY, of Newborn, said my little grandchild was suffering under an affection of the liver, and also was badly affected with Asthma. I learn he has been entirely relieved. Our cook woman is about the worst of life, and has been suffering with diseased liver, and general debility of the whole system, together with inflammatory rheumatism. She says she is entirely cured by the use of your Medicine. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, believing it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly,

REV. W. A. FLORENCE,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, South, Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have used your Alterative and Liver Medicine, and have derived great benefit from it. Other members of my family have used it with like benefit, and I can confidently recommend it as a good remedy for the diseases you propose to relieve.

Yours, C. M. IRWIN,
Pastor Baptist Church.
Madison, Ga., September 6, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have had the misfortune to be afflicted with a liver and dyspeptic affection for the last twenty years, have scarcely been able to eat or digest my food without pain, and have often tried various remedies, but found no relief until I used a bottle of your Alterative Medicine. I am now well and hearty. I cheerfully recommend all persons who may be afflicted with indigestion, to give these Medicines a trial, and I am sure they will be relieved.

PHILIP SHOUSE.
Madison Ga., December, 1869.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—I have been laboring under a dyspeptic and liver affection for a number of years past, so much so that I had reduced in flesh to a mere skeleton, and became cancerous, having a large one on my jaw, which had resisted treatment, or rather cure, for twelve years. I commenced taking your Alterative and Liver Medicine, which has effected a permanent cure. Your Cancer Plaster took the last of cancer, and I am now well and hearty, and have been for two years. I recommend all persons, afflicted with the above diseases, to try your remedies.

T. P. PEACOCK.
Madison, Ga.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have, for the last eight years, been afflicted with a cankerous affection of the skin, which is greatly relieved by your Stillings and Indian Hemp. I cheerfully recommend its use to all persons who may be thus afflicted. I find it to be all you represent it to be.

W. L. HUDSON,
Conyers, Ga.
September 2, 1870.

DR. W. L. HITCHCOCK—Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your Cathartic Liver Medicine in my family for the last two years with the most happy results. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with torpid condition of the liver, skin diseases, scrofulous affection, etc. I find it to be all you represent it to be.

SAMUEL PENNINGTON.
Madison, Ga., September 1, 1870.

☞ As I have no agent, the Medicine will have to be procured at my office in Madison, Ga. I send by mail or express to all parts of the United States.

W. L. HITCHCOCK.
sept15-dtf

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain. Cars run at all the depots.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

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Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

ON

All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S.C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at

Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
apr11-dtf

1870!

PASSENGERS DESIRING TO VISIT

ANY OF THE

Northern, Southern, Eastern,

—OR—

WESTERN CITIES

Should study well the attractions offered by the

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.

The Only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A DOUBLE

DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN,

Preventing the Possibility of a Delay of Twenty-Four (24) hours, incident to lines running but one Daily Train.

The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.

In addition to the

LUXURIOUS COACHES

Of the Road, there are attached to all night trains the FAR FAMED

Pullman Sleepers,

Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class Hotel.

There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Alleghany Springs,
Capon's Springs,
Rock Springs,
Warm Springs,
Little Sweet Springs,
Bedford Alum Springs,
Montvale Springs,
Berkeley Springs,
Natural Bridge, of Virginia,
Lookout Mountain,
Mammoth Cave,
Niagara Falls,
Hot Springs, of Arkansas,
And all other resorts

IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the only Road in the South offering for sale Through Tickets to

Yokohama, Japan,
Hiogo, Japan,
Hong Kong, China,
Shanghai, China,
Nagasaki, China.

Steamers Leave San Francisco

FOR

CHINA AND JAPAN,

On the first day of each month.

Tickets can be purchased to all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

R. M. WILKIN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. L. HARRIS,
Master Transportation and Supervisor.

FOSTER BLODGETT,
Superintendent.

June8-dtf Southern Passenger Agents.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vendor of the Celebrated

Smith's Tonic Syrup,

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE AND FEVER,

—OR—

Chills and Fever.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of his positions, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient, and in almost whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if the use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office:

No. 40 Fifth Cross Street,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Bull's Worm Destroyer.

To my United States and World-wide Readers.

I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my almanacs and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following letter from a highly educated and popular physician in Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows exactly what, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold. Hear what the Doctor says of BULL'S WORM DESTROYER:

WILLIAMOW, Walker County, Ga., June 29, 1869.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: I have recently given your "Worm Destroyer" several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I am free to confess that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary, they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine direct from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of such articles is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s but I am no just cause or good sense in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any means to alleviate suffering humanity which I may be able to command—not hesitating because some one more ingenious than myself may have learned its effects first, and secured the sole right to secure that knowledge. However, I am by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of worthless nostrums that flood the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human flesh is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms. I am, sir, most respectfully,

JULIUS P. CLEMENT M. D

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

A Good Reason for the Captain's Faith.

READ THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER AND THE LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.

BENTON BARRACKS, Mo., April 20 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case.

I was wounded two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet I have not set up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I wish that that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige.

Capt. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—The following was written April 20, 1865 by Mrs. Jeanie Johnson, mother of Captain Johnson:

DR. BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At fourteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhœa and scrofula, to which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. It cured him. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, skin sores and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to get the Medicine. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, believing it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly,

JANE JOHNSON

BULL'S CHIRON BITTERS

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,

ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.

Testimony of Medical Men

STONEY POINT, White Co., Ark., May 21, 1868.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Last February I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Chiron Bitters.

My son-in-law, who was in the army, has been down with rheumatism for about time, commenced on the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.

Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.

Dr. Bowden has been in bad health for several years—rheumatism and liver affected—he improved very much by the use of your Bitters. I think the Chiron Bitters has given you great popularity in this community. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicines this fall, especially of your Chiron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me via Memphis, care Ellett & Kyle.

Respectfully, C. B. WALKER.

All the above named druggists.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DRUGGIST,

WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GEORGIA

feb9-dawly

HARDWARE

AT

Wholesale and Retail

TOMMEY

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

&

OUR STOCK IS LARGE

STEWART.

and varied. It consists of everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store.

TOMMEY & STEWART,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
feb2-dly

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS

AND

MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 Canal Street, New York.

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

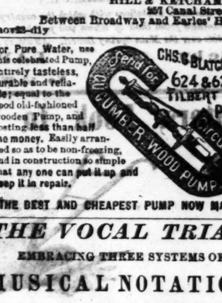
STRAW GOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Earles' Hotel
nov22-dly

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable—cheaper than the old-fashioned wooden Pump, and costing less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.



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624 & 626
TILBERT ST.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

THE VOCAL TRIAD,

EMBRACING THREE SYSTEMS OF

MUSICAL NOTATION,

Containing over

Fifty Lessons in the Theory of Music,

IN progressive and catechetical order—divided into three departments: Primary, Intermediate and Advanced Courses, interspersed with

NEW MUSIC BY EMINENT COMPOSERS,

Embracing many pieces never before published, for the use of Choirs, Societies, Schools, Churches and Conventions,

BY E. T. POUND,

Barnesville, Georgia.

Price—Single copy, $1 50; per dozen, $16 50; per hundred, $125 00. au28-dtm

BRICKS FOR SALE.

I HAVE Two hundred thousand good average Bricks, at my yard in West End, which I will sell reasonably, for cash, if called for soon.

JULIUS GLATZ.
aug30-dtf

NOTICE.

STOLLED before me as an estray, by G. W. Gresham, in the 44th District, G. M., of Gwinnett county, Georgia, on the 16th day of September, 1870, one large yellow speckled COW, unmarked, with crumply horns, the end of her tail cut off, about 12 years old and appraised by T. D. Jones and T. C. Harris at to be worth Twenty Dollars, and that it is worth Five Dollars to take care of and feed her.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay cost and expenses and take her away, else she will be sold in terms of the law. September 19, 1870.

JAMES F. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
Printer's fee $3

Chattahoochee House,

WEST POINT, GA.

THIS well known Railroad Dinner House has recently undergone thorough repairs, and the Proprietor is now better prepared to accommodate his guests than formerly.

☞ The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

may22-dtf W. L. WILLIAMS.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

PHALON'S

"VITALIA;"

OR,

Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER!
WITHOUT SEDIMENT!!
OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is limpid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

☞ Phalon's Vitalia ☜ is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

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